

# VON BERNSTORFF GIVEN PASSPORTS AND GERARD IS ORDERED BACK HOME

In Solemn Address To Congress President Announces That Relations With Berlin No Longer Can Be Sustained and Calls Upon Lawmakers To Begin Immediately Preparations For Defense of Nation

## WAR BELIEVED CERTAIN

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

WASHINGTON, February 4.—Long expected the diplomatic break with Germany came yesterday. Count von Bernstorff, the Kaiser's ambassador in Washington was given his passports, and the state department ordered the American ambassador in Berlin to pack his belongings, demand his passports from the authorities at Wilhelmstrasse and leave Germany as soon as possible.

In order to make the break as complete as possible without actual declaration of war, the American government instructed Ambassador Gerard to close all American consulates throughout Germany and to remove the staffs from German soil.

The solemn announcement of the decision which is almost certain to result in this country being drawn into the gigantic vortex of the European whirlpool of blood, was made by the President, addressing a joint session of the houses of congress. The momentous words of the Chief Executive which will become historic, were received by the lawmakers of the nations in deep silence, and not a sound was heard save the voice of Mr. Wilson as he solemnly invoked the "guidance of Almighty God for the American people in this fateful hour of their history."

### SUSTAINED MANY WRONGS

President Wilson in simple words outlined the situation that confronts the nation, pointing out to his grave faced hearers that the administration, throughout the thirty months of the war in Europe has done everything man might to avert the danger of being dragged into the conflict. He pointed out that this country has time and time again sustained from Germany and the German government, wrongs which might have been considered sufficient to cause open war, has ignored insults and put up with open breaches of faith, rather than plunge into the strife that had embroiled all the rest of the world.

He then proceeded to show why "this nation can not longer continue relations with a warring Power which repeatedly invades the rights and wantonly takes the lives of American citizens."

Long before he had finished that portion of his address it was plain that in spite of the action which he had decided upon, he still hoped that war with Germany might be averted. He told the solons and government officials assembled to hear his address, that he hoped that "other neutrals will follow our example." He did not make it clear, nor did the officials listening to him understand whether he meant that he expects the other neutral nations to take the step of severing diplomatic relations with Germany as we have done, or that they would follow our example in the future steps the government is planning to set in case of eventualities.

### HOBES COMBINED PROTEST

It is the belief of some that the President hopes that the other nations by severing relations with the German government will make a combined protest against the latest war zone decree sent out by the Berlin war lord.

In conclusion the President said:

"I think you will agree with me that in view of Germany's declaration, which suddenly, without prior intimation of any kind, deliberately withdraws the solemn assurances given in the imperial government's note of May 4, 1916, this government has no alternative consistent with the dignity and honor of the United States but to take a course which our note of April 18, 1916, announced we would take in the event that Germany did not declare and effect an abandonment of methods of warfare which she employed and to which she now proposes to resort."

"I have therefore directed the secretary of state to announce to the German ambassador that all diplomatic relations have been severed between this country and Germany, and that the American ambassador at Berlin immediately, in accordance with this decision, secure his passports."

The President added that if necessity arises he will ask congress to use any means needed for the protection of American seamen and people, and that he believes all other now neutral countries will take the same course to protect their rights.

The decision of the President to break with Germany was taken as assured by many senators and congressmen in close touch with the plans of the administration as early as Friday evening, following the conference which Mr. Wilson held in the President's room off the senate chamber at the national Capitol. The country as a whole, however, hoped against hope, and as a consequence the announcement yesterday morning that the state department had sent Ambassador von Bernstorff his passports came with a shock of surprise to the people who had expected at the very least that the United States would send formal notice of warning to Germany that unless her threat against the neutral nations of the world was withdrawn the United States would act.

### Demands Sailors' Release

Officially the break with Germany came over the detention by that nation of the American sailors taken prisoners when the Teuton raider captured the British steamer Yarrowdale in the North Atlantic some weeks ago.

Reports have come to the United States officially that among the captured crews taken into the German port of Swinemunde, on the Baltic Sea, in a British prize ship Yarrowdale, there are American citizens. Germany has declared that the captured crews would be treated on the status of prisoners of war, whereas the United States has taken the position that they are not war prisoners and should have been treated, when captured, as non-combatants.

### Preparing For Defense

Immediately after the President's address senate and house began the work of preparing for hostilities with Germany. Senator Thomas of Colorado immediately introduced in the upper house an amendment to the rev-

## SOLONS RALLY TO SUPPORT WILSON

Von Bernstorff Wonders How He Is Going To Get Home Once More

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)—WASHINGTON, February 3.—President Wilson has the united support of congress and the country's officialdom. Everywhere there were heard expressions of support and approbation.

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, staunch Republican and often emphatic critic of the President, was one of the first to hear the news. "Can that be true?" he fairly shouted. "I did not believe the President would do it. I thought there would be another note. I'm with him!" and he pounded his desk emphatically and pledged his support without a moment's hesitation.

Senator Tillman of South Carolina said: "I'm glad of it. I was in favor, when I heard of the German note, of telling von Bernstorff to pack his duds and go home to his barbarians. America will do its best and there can be no doubt that we will live up to our past record of being able to take care of ourselves."

When Ambassador von Bernstorff was told the news by the Associated Press, his eyes moistened and he said:

"I am so sorry! However, I expected it. There was nothing left for the United States to do. I wonder how I am to get home."

The German embassy attaches have already begun preparations to remove their personal effects.

## YOUNG GIRL IS KILLED ACCIDENTALLY IN KAUAI

A little Chinese girl named Ah Guey, aged twelve, daughter of one Dang Chee, living mauka of Hanapepe, Kauai, was shot and killed between four and five o'clock Saturday afternoon by a Portuguese boy, aged about eighteen, named Manuel Costa, a resident of the Kalaheo District, says last Tuesday's Garden Island of Lihue.

Costa was sitting down on a hillock between two rice patches when three girls came along. While talking with the girls he was handling the gun, which went off, and little Ah Guey dropped. The other two girls corroborated the theory that the shooting was accidental.

The accident was an unusual one, and Deputy Sheriff Crowell of Waimea is making a most thorough investigation. As far as has thus been brought out, however, the facts are substantially as above stated.

The request of the President that congress devote itself to immediate consideration of measures for national defense was received by the law makers with acclaim, and the pledge that they would obey instructions at once. Everywhere there were to be heard expressions of loyalty to Wilson and the administration, and it soon became evident that the President has the united support of the whole congress.

Throughout the nation as a whole the action of the President has been received with a perfect fever of enthusiasm. Metropolitan, socialist, country and small city papers have rallied to his support with hardly an exception even among the German-American papers. The Morgan Gazette published in Philadelphia, and a most influential daily paper in commenting upon the situation this morning, says:

"Should Remain Loyal. As American citizens it is the duty of the German-Americans to remain loyal to the country to which they have sworn their allegiance. We must not less we expect a stigma to rest forever upon the name of Germany remain true to the Stars and Stripes."

The Volksblatt, issued in Cincinnati, declares that the "view of the President is untenable. He has severed relations with Germany on the ground that she has invaded the rights of the United States, but he failed to punish England who she was guilty of far graver violations of American rights."

The President spent the evening in a close study of the diplomatic situation and in searching for precedents applicable to the situation.

Not Act of War. It was pointed out last night that while the severing of relations with Germany is short of an act of war, it is one that has hardly ever failed to bring such an act or declaration in its wake at once. In the history of the world there is hardly an instance where two great nations had reached a point where diplomatic relations have been cut, that war did not follow within a short time. Indeed the announcement that an ambassador of one power has been handed his passports is generally considered as equivalent to a declaration of hostilities.

As a matter of fact, the rights of Germans in the United States and of Americans in Germany are not affected by the mere act of severing relations. No treaties are affected by the move, and German consuls in American ports can continue to exercise their duties unhindered unless the German government follows the example of Washington and issues instructions to its consuls here to withdraw all consuls and close all embassies immediately. Such a move is not expected here at this time.

TICKLING IN THE THROAT. Even the slightest tickling or hoarseness in the throat may be the forerunner of a dangerous illness. Stop it at once with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For sale by all dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

## AMERICAN STEAMER SUNK UNWARNED OFF SCILLY ISLANDS

Housatonic Sent To The Bottom By Torpedo From German Submarine; Fifteen American Citizens On Board; Other Ships Near the War Zone Now

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

LONDON, February 4.—The American vessel Housatonic, bound from London back to Galveston for a cargo of wheat for the Allies, was sunk off the Scilly Islands yesterday by a prowling German submarine. She was sent down without warning, and the men of her crew were allowed no time in which to take to their boats.

There were fifteen Americans on board as members of her crew, the others, twenty-four in all, being of other nationalities. The Housatonic sailed from Galveston January 6 with a cargo of 14,300 bushels of wheat, bound for London.

The Scilly Islands are a group of rocky islets near the mouth of the British Channel, and extend out from the coast of Cornwall. They have been the scene of innumerable wrecks in the past.

The anxiety of American officials here over the fate of twelve other American steamers known to be near or within the zone established by the German declaration of "reluctant war" is admittedly great. The steamer Philadelphia makes a thirteenth, for which fears are already being felt.

The crew of the Housatonic was saved by an armed British steamer, which arrived in time to pick up the boats as they struggled in the heavy seas.

The Greek steamer Helicot was also torpedoed. Her crew was saved.

## Correspondent At Probe Hearing Clears Bolling

Representative of the Star Admits He Supplied Advance Information Chicago Brokers Wanted Regarding President's Message "At A Fair Price"

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

NEW YORK, February 4.—A correspondent of the Washington Star, who appeared before the sub-committee of the house committee on rules which is conducting the investigation of the recent charges of "leak" in the administration circles which enabled Wall Street brokers to profit by the slump in stock that followed the announcement of the President's peace plan, admitted that he had given the information of the plan in advance to a couple of Chicago brokers for a "fair price."

Edward Roper a telegrapher in the employ of a news ticker agency declared that Bolling with tears streaming down his face had recently told him that "the public believes that I have violated the President's confidence through my sister."

Bolling added Roper pleaded with him to "tell the whole thing so as to clear me."

## SOLDIERS ORDERED BACK TO STATION

One First Sergeant In Ignorance of Order Held By Provost Guard

First Sgt. A. W. Hayes, hospital corps, was detained by the provost guard last night and taken to the police station. He had a Class A ticket, but stated that he was in ignorance of the order prohibiting men from being away from the local army posts after retreat.

A general order against any soldier being absent from his post after retreat, under pain of general court-martial, was circulated yesterday, and, in consequence there wasn't a man in khaki to be seen on the streets last night, unless on duty, a most unusual thing for a Saturday night, when the streets of the city are always crowded with soldiers on pleasure bent.

### SAILING POSTPONED

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)—NEW YORK, February 3.—The International Mercantile Marine Company today announced the postponement of the sailing of the American liner St. Louis until next Saturday, "on account of a shortage of steam coal."

### ALL PORTS CLOSED

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)—SAN FRANCISCO, February 3.—All ports guarding San Francisco Bay were closed to visitors today. Only officers, men and those having business to transact were admitted.

### BACK UP PRESIDENT

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)—WASHINGTON, February 3.—Telegrams from governors of States approving the course taken by President Wilson are arriving here, all declaring that the country will stand with the President.

## WIRELESS FLASHES BRING NEWS HERE

Hawaii Knows of Break With Germany As Soon As Mainland Cities

Diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany were severed yesterday morning, Ambassador Bernstorff being handed his passports and Ambassador Gerard recalled. At 7:30 o'clock in the morning the people of Honolulu learned of the momentous facts through the medium of an advertiser extra.

The Associated Press cablegram to The Advertiser giving the facts were received here at 6:25 a. m., so it was only fifty-five minutes later that the first Advertiser extra was on the street. The next dispatch from the Associated Press, giving additional details, including the demand of the United States for the release of Americans taken prisoner by German raiders in the South Atlantic, was received at Honolulu at eight o'clock. Just half an hour later The Advertiser was on the street with another extra containing these facts.

Honolulu kept the developments in the situation practically as fast as they happened in Washington. It is safe to say that this city was only a few minutes behind the cities of the East in getting the news.

This rapidity in the transmission of war, or near-war, news was in striking contrast to the way the news came late engaged in formal war with a foreign power. That was in 1898 when we went to war with Spain.

It was on April 11, 1898, that President McKinley sent his message to congress, asking for power and authority to use the forces of the United States to intervene in Cuba, where Spain was making war on the little republic. It was not until April 19 that the news was published in The Advertiser, for there was no cable in those days and the news had to come by steamer.

On April 13, 1898 congress granted the authority asked by President McKinley. Honolulu knew of the action of congress on April 29—sixteen days after it was taken. The same day the steamer Mariposa brought from Auckland a premature report, current when she left that port thirteen days before that the United States and Spain were at war.

On April 20, 1898, President McKinley issued his ultimatum to Spain, which was a virtual declaration of war, and the same day the troops began to move. But it was not until April 29, nine days later, The Advertiser could publish the news. Admiral Dewey fought the battle of Manila Bay May 1, destroying the Spanish fleet. On May 12 Honolulu received a complete report, coming from Washington through Spanish sources, to the effect that the battle had been fought.

Even Washington did not receive any report from Admiral Dewey until May 7, seven days after the battle. On that date it received two terse messages from Dewey, one of which told of his complete victory and the annihilation of the Spanish fleet. This report did not reach Honolulu until May 14, two weeks after the battle was fought and one week after Dewey's report had reached Washington.

"So it is evident that the world isn't as big as it used to be, for Honolulu knows, through The Advertiser, everything of importance that happens anywhere, almost as soon as it happens and fully as soon as the people of the mainland either know of it through their local papers."

## SPAIN TO GUARD U. S. INTERESTS

Swiss Officials Will Take Care of Germany's Interests in the United States

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

WASHINGTON, February 3.—Announcement is made here that Spain will take over the diplomatic interests of the United States in Germany.

With the withdrawal of Ambassador Gerard and all the embassy staff, the Spanish embassy will conduct affairs on behalf of the United States and will probably act likewise for the consular offices.

The Swiss legation will act in the same capacity for Germany in the United States.

The entire diplomatic structure reared with so much pains and care through two and a half years of war in Europe has crumbled to the ground. All her arrangements to protect the two and half million prisoners of her own and Austria-Hungary and Bulgarian now held in hostile countries Germany has sacrificed her frantic effort to get at Great Britain. Before her desperate necessity everything else has given way and she is prepared to abandon her own if she can reach and destroy the foe that hates the most. In nine countries German interests have been watched over by the United States during the months of the war. The severance of diplomatic relations puts an end to this relation among the others and Germany must seek elsewhere for representatives in the capitals of her foes.

### COLDS CAUSE HEADACHES

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE removes the cause. Use the world over to cure a cold in one day. The signature of E. W. GROVE is on each box. Manufactured by the F. A. R. S. MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, U. S. A.

## KRONZ PRINZ WILHELM AND EITEL FRIEDERICH TAKEN; CREWS JAILED

Confiscation of These Vessels Regarded As Act of War By United States; Great North German Lloyd Liner Also Seized But Not Until After Her Engineer Force Had Ruined Her Boilers and Engines

## OTHER STEAMERS TAKEN

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

WASHINGTON, February 4.—The first overt act of hostilities against Germany was taken by the naval authorities in the League Island navy yard at Philadelphia, acting under orders from the navy department last night, when the two interned German converted cruisers, Kronprinz Wilhelm and the Prinz Eitel Friederich were seized by naval officers and their crews imprisoned in the naval prison on the island.

No reason was given by the authorities for their action, which is regarded on all sides as an open act of war by the United States, following as it did hard on the heels of the severing of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

### PRINZESSIN CECILIA ALSO TAKEN

Immediately after the seizure of the two auxiliary cruisers came the seizure by the port authorities of New York of the gigantic North German Lloyd steamer Kronprinzessin Cecilia, which has been lying at the North German Lloyd piers at Hoboken ever since the first days of the war in Europe.

It was this steamer that with a cargo of gold valued at many millions of dollars in her strong boxes, was forced to turn back immediately after the declaration of war by Great Britain, and took refuge in Bar Harbor, Maine. Later she was brought down here.

When the officials went on board of her yesterday afternoon they discovered that she can not be used for many months, her crew having deliberately done all that they could, short of sinking her to ruin her engines. It was found that the boilers had been emptied of water and fires started in the furnaces, burning the boilers beyond all hope of repair, short of complete replacing of all the boilers.

### HER BOILERS COMPLETELY RUINED

Hundreds of valves, the life of the engines had been melted by the heat of the furnaces or broken to bits by the heavy hammers of the engineer force on board. Other damage had been done to the ship and it will cost hundreds of thousands of dollars and months of work before she can be sent to sea again.

In adopting this method of making the giant steamer helpless the German crew followed the same plan as that of the men on the steamers seized by Portugal just prior to the opening of war between that little Republic and the German Empire. When the Portuguese officials went on board vessels at Lisbon and in Madeira it was found that the valves of the engines had been ruined, and that fires had been lighted under empty boilers ruining the tubes and rendering the vessels unfit for sea.

### FOUR OTHER VESSELS TAKEN

The navy department also reported the seizure of four vessels, lying at Panama. They are the Savoia, sixteen hundred tons burden, the Grunewald, 2883 tons, the Sachsenwald, 2129 tons and the Prinz Sigismund of 2942 tons. Most of these ships have been interned since the very beginning of the war, but the two auxiliary cruisers, the Prinz Eitel Friederich and the Kronprinz Wilhelm came into American waters later, after a sensational dash across the Atlantic. They slipped through the watching Entente patrols, and succeeded in reaching Norfolk, where they were interned.

Some months later it was reported that a number of their officers ignoring their obligations and violating their parole, ran away and had rejoined the German navy, making their entry into Germany through Sweden. This story was never verified, but some time later the United States moved the ships from Norfolk to the League Island yard, where a closer watch could be kept upon them and their officers.

Ninety-five German merchant vessels are tied up at United States ports, and may be used by the United States, under the conditions brought about by breaking relations, but the German owners must be compensated for such use, unless and until some overt act later results in their seizure.

It is announced by the postoffice department that the mails will continue to move.

### Navy Yards Closed

Every United States navy yard and naval station was ordered closed by the navy department at the moment relations with Germany were officially broken.

Only officials of the yards and employees—only those whose business is absolutely known—were allowed to enter the establishments and plants.

However, no special orders have been issued from Washington to increase the guards at the stations, arsenals, wireless plants and navy maza zines. These will be closely guarded but for none of these or other military reservations are there special orders. Each commanding officer at each place has full authority to take the necessary steps to protect the reservations and each is expected to do so.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels reiterated a statement a few hours ago that the plans for the navy winter cruise in the Atlantic are unchanged.

## BURGLARS GIVEN HARD SENTENCE BY ASHFORD

Charles Cash and Kuanni were sentenced to four years' imprisonment by Circuit Judge Ashford yesterday, after being charged with burglary.

The men broke away from a convict gang working on the site of the new penitentiary a week ago last Friday, and, while at liberty, committed several burglaries.

Cash, who is 23 years only, has still three years to serve on a previous sentence. Kuanni, who is only 19 years old, has still six years to serve on an old sentence. He was, until recently, employed as a trustee in Mayor Lane's office.

The court ordered that the sentences commence at the expiration of those now being served by defendants.

## GIVES UP IDEA OF FINANCING CANNERY

A. R. Todd Leaves To Seek Seattle's Capital For Kona Venture

Convinced after several months' attempts to interest local financiers in the proposition of starting a fish cannery on the Kona coast, that it has no local backing, A. R. Todd left on the Great Northern yesterday morning to seek Seattle capital for the venture. It is also understood that there are representatives here of the largest cannery interests on the Pacific Coast, said to control among other things the Alaska Fisheries. These men are saying nothing but doing a great deal of investigating and will report on the possibilities.

Todd was brought down here by a group of local men to investigate fishing conditions and the possibilities of canning. He did not come here on his own initiative, but after making the investigation became extremely enthusiastic over the proposition.

It is not known whether the local men that started the proposition will continue their efforts to build a cannery in Kona or not but it is not thought that they will not. The cool way in which local financial interests are said to have looked upon the scheme did not offer much encouragement.